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General  
Publication

Brief submitted to  
THE ONTARIO ROYAL COMMISSION ON BOOK PUBLISHING  
by Robert H. Blackburn, Chief Librarian and  
David G. Esplin, Associate Librarian  
University of Toronto May, 1971  
with Supplement





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SUPPLEMENT

to the

BRIEF

submitted to

THE ONTARIO ROYAL COMMISSION ON BOOK PUBLISHING

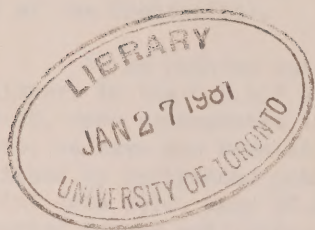
by

Robert H. Blackburn,  
Chief Librarian

and

David G. Esplin,  
Associate Librarian

University of Toronto







We crave the indulgence of the Commission to submit a supplement to our brief which was presented to you 14th June, 1971 in Ottawa.

On page 12 of our brief we discussed the effectiveness of the agency system in representing American publishers in Canada. This was also a subject of discussion at the hearing (see pp. 2548-2549 of the Transcript).

As we pointed out, only 41 per cent of the "most active publishers in the U.S.A." as listed in the Literary Market Place 1969-70, were represented in Canada. On the basis of a very large sample, we have now been able to establish that in terms of titles published by indigenous publishers in the U.S.A. and bearing the imprint date 1970, only 50.8 per cent of the total output was accounted for by publishers who are represented in Canada. Even this figure of 50.8 per cent is high as it assumes that every book in every represented publisher's line is available through the Canadian agent. We do know that because of the way in which "rights" are assigned that this is not true. Indeed if the figures which we quote in Appendix VII of the original brief apply here, then the practical availability of represented material will fall to a figure below 25 per cent of United States book production.

We believe these figures show that the assumptions of the agent/publishers, which have been paraded before this Commission in relation to "buying around", are wildly at variance with the real situation. Indeed because of the relatively small proportion of the universe of publishing represented, University libraries and others have no alternative but to purchase a large amount of material directly.

#### Note on Methodology


The Library of Congress was asked to write a program to search the MARC tapes on its computer. The tapes contain the cataloguing information for English language books added to that Library's collections. The program produced a print-out of 213 pages listing alphabetically by U.S. publisher the number of titles bearing the date 1970. These listings were cross-checked against the Quill and Quire, Canadian Publishers' Directory.

A summary of results is as follows:

#### 1970 (all figures refer to titles)

Total records of U.S. publications on MARC tapes	31,716
of which we deducted 2,620 as being Federal and State Government publications,	- 2,620
leaving a net total of 29,096 commercial and non-commercial titles published and catalogued at the Library of Congress.	29,096

Of this number only 14,786 (i.e. 50.8 per cent) were published by firms represented in Canada.



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<https://archive.org/details/39122609100158>

The unique copy of the print-out is available in the University of Toronto Library and will be lent to the Commission on request. We would like to have it returned as it has significance for us beyond the present investigation.





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## BRIEF TO THE ONTARIO ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLISHING

### INTRODUCTION

We applaud the action of the Government of Ontario in establishing a Royal Commission on Publishing at this crucial stage in the development of a Canadian publishing industry. The work of the Commission should, we feel, do much to ease the transition from a system which, while it has served well in the past, is now apparently less capable of dealing with a new situation. We recognize the vital role the Commission can play in establishing firm foundations for Canadian publishing in the future. We accept without question the present and continuing need for a strong industry to publish Canadian books, books written by Canadian authors and edited and designed and produced in this country.

While the University of Toronto Library collects Canadian publications as comprehensively as possible, and has gathered a significant collection of Canadian manuscripts, its interests go far beyond Canada. Its official task is to provide any member of the University with access to any work he may wish to see, no matter when or where it was published. It makes no attempt to provide textbooks, but aims rather at the selective coverage of world publications, mostly in one copy, for purposes of research. Its acquisition program depends heavily on imports through specialized agents in many countries. Its typical user consults many books in a day, dipping here and there, taking notes for future reference and quotation. It is used not only





by students and staff of the University, but also by the general public including a generous number of authors and editors who reside in this part of the country.

Our brief deals with the questions of photocopy and of book purchasing, as seen from the vantage point of our Library. It includes some appendices related to these topics, plus a special appendix, number I, on "public lending right", a matter which is not of immediate concern to our Library but one in which your Commission has expressed some interest.

#### PHOTOCOPY

We comment on this subject because the Commission has received suggestions that photocopying by libraries is a threat to the publishing industry and to the financial incentives which may help to encourage the creation of new works. We gather that this point of view will be advanced in some detail by the Canadian Copyright Institute. Unfortunately, as a mere associate member of the Canadian Copyright Institute our Library has had no access to the Institute's brief or any discussions on which it may be based; consequently we are not in a position (as the Canadian Book Publishers' Council (CBPC) was) to comment on the Institute's brief in advance. We must assume therefore that the Institute's brief will be along the line developed by R. C. Sharp, executive director of the Institute, in his article on "Licensing the photocopier" in Scholarly Publishing (vol. 1 no. 3,



April 1970). In fact, the CBPC appended a similar article by Mr. Sharp to its own brief to the Ontario Royal Commission on Post Secondary Education last January.

Sharp's article proposes that agencies which wish to engage in the photocopying of copyrighted works should be licensed to do so, and should pay a per-page fee for pages so produced. We think that there would be rather severe practical difficulties in administering such a scheme. Among them is the fact pointed out in the recent Report on Intellectual and Industrial Property by the Economic Council of Canada (p. 144); Canada is a heavy net importer of publications, and would be a net exporter of copying fees. The whole business of recording copies and collecting fees and distributing proceeds would be very low-grade ore as far as Canada is concerned; Canadian books account for something like two per cent of our photocopying.

However, it may be that some sort of licensing and fee would still be the best protection against the photo-replication which is said to take place in schools and government departments and large corporations and libraries, and we have no objection as long as there is clear recognition that a single copy, made on request for the purpose of research or private study, does not require either license or fee. If licences were available for making multiple copies, we might consider getting a license for one of our machines, so that we would no longer have to refuse the occasional requests we get for multiple copies. However we should have to think about it carefully, as we have no wish to become publishers or to serve as a production and sales branch on behalf of publishers.

At present our Library makes about half a million photocopy





exposures per year for individual readers. As a matter of policy we do not offer copies for sale or distribute copies for classroom use; we simply provide a service through which an individual reader may obtain an excerpt for his notes more quickly and accurately than he could copy it by hand. An analysis of what we copy on staffed machines was published last year in the Canadian Library Journal (vol. 27 no. 5) and is attached to this brief as Appendix II. The following points are worth noting:

- (a) of the 1,108 publishers whose titles appeared in a two-week sample of our copying, 82 per cent were represented by only one title;
- (b) the average length of items copied was 12 pages;
- (c) 78 per cent of the pages copied were from serial publications, of which 83.5 per cent were more than 14 months old and 63 per cent were more than five years old.

It should be noted that in the learned journals which would make up the bulk of this number, most publishers do not hold stock beyond a few months and most authors are unpaid - indeed they are seeking dissemination of their work and in some journals they pay a substantial page-fee to the publisher.

- (d) In the 21,483 pages copied in the sample, the Canadian content was fairly low, as follows:

Canadian serials.....	5.3	per cent
Unpublished Toronto theses.....	2.2	" "
Books with Canadian imprint.....	2.1	" "
Canadian government publications.....	1.5	" "





- (e) Of the Canadian serials copied, 82.3 per cent were more than 14 months old and 64.7 per cent were more than five years old. Of the Canadian books in the sample, 57.4 per cent were more than five years old and 46.3 per cent were more than ten years old. That is, in the whole sample, roughly one per cent of the material was from Canadian books less than ten years old.
- (f) Our Library has five staff-operated copying machines and three coin-operated machines, compared to at least 125 machines in various parts of the University and perhaps as many as 20,000 machines in Metropolitan Toronto. Since we lend about two million items a year, it is fair to assume that some library material is copied outside the Library.

A further two-day sample was taken this spring, including the traffic on our coin-operated machines, and will be included in the information to be presented to your Commission by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries.

The photocopying which we do is obviously one of our essential services to scholarship, and we are confident that it falls within a reasonable definition of "fair dealing". Unless and until somebody produces good evidence to the contrary, we have no reason to think that our copying is harmful either to the authors or the publishers of what we copy.



## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUYING PRACTISES

We are disturbed that both before this Commission and elsewhere a number of critical statements have been made concerning the buying practices of university libraries in relation to the publishing of Canadian books. We are even more concerned that while there has been a great outpouring of words about this matter, there has been practically no evidence adduced, and some figures which have been quoted are very far from being correct. We consider it as basic that this Commission should have real evidence put before it upon which it can make its judgements. To this end, and to illuminate part of the picture which we know, we offer the following evidence. All the invoices and other documents on which the following figures are based are freely available on a confidential basis, on request, to the Commission.

### Expenditures of the University of Toronto Library

The University of Toronto Library is the biggest in Canada and one of the seven largest university libraries in North America. (See Appendix III). The information we give concerning its needs for printed material may be regarded as reasonably typical of large university libraries and indeed of small university libraries, although most smaller libraries cover a narrower range of subjects and put less emphasis on antiquarian and foreign publications.

In the fiscal year 1969-70 the University of Toronto Library received from the University a total budget of \$6,449,032. This amount provided for the salaries of the staff, the purchase and rental of supplies and equipment, travel, the maintenance of a delivery and collection service within the University, and numerous other expenses





incidental to the running of a large university library. Also included in this sum was the amount of \$1,623,195.00 for the purchase of all kinds of material required to maintain and enhance the collections. (This figure represents amount available in 1970). From this latter amount we may immediately dismiss from our discussion the sum of \$129,913.45 which was spent on binding, rebinding and repairing books in our collections, a sum of which 93.7 per cent was spent in Canada.

The remaining purchase fund of \$1,493,281.55 was spent on:

- (i) newly published books from most countries of the world.
- (ii) out-of-print and antiquarian books and reprints of these from most countries in the world.
- (iii) subscriptions to periodicals (magazines) being currently published all over the world.
- (iv) back files and reprints of periodicals, again from many different countries.
- (v) microfilms, microfiche, microcards etc. These are means of reproducing previously published material which can no longer be purchased in the book markets of the world. Microforms are also occasionally used as a means of publishing new material.

This brief characterization of the different types of material which we acquire shows that our needs are worldwide and irrespective of language, and that a basic requirement is free, unhindered access to the book markets of the world. In Appendix IV we show the number of different sources of supply in ninety-nine



different countries that it was necessary for us to use in 1970 in our attempt to satisfy the demands made upon us for books. It should be noted that a source may represent the purchase of one book or a thousand. Indeed it is a characteristic of the purchasing of university libraries that only one copy of each title is bought, except for a restricted range of titles in which an undergraduate or reserve collection requires several copies.

It would be unrealistic to think that more than a small portion of this material is available through sources in Canada. The categories shown above on page may be summarized as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Available from Canadian sources</u>
(i) (new books)	some of the commercially published English language material, hardly any of the non-commercially published material, hardly any foreign publication in languages other than English.
(ii) (out-of-print)	some Canadian material, very little else out of the vast range of worldwide publication since the 15th century.
(iii) (subscriptions)	apart from Canadian publications, practically nothing.
(iv) (back files, etc.)	apart from Canadian publications, practically nothing.
(v) (microforms)	practically nothing except for the small amount produced in Canada.

The raw figures to illustrate this summary for University of Toronto Library are as follows, drawn from paid invoices in the Library's files:

Calendar year 1970

Book budget available \$1,623,195.00

Spent in Canada:	1. New book dealers and agents	\$ 175,243.39
	2. Second hand, antiquarian dealers	77,436.86
	3. Periodical subscriptions	41,363.87





	4. Miscellaneous	22,462.42
Sub-total \$316,506.54		
Spent in U.S.A.:	5. New book dealers	130,013.10
	6. Second hand, antiquarian dealers	121,852.33
	7. Periodical subscriptions	149,865.68
	8. Miscellaneous	64,975.67
Sub-total \$466,706.78		
Spent in U.K.:	9. New book dealers	65,474.76
	10. Second hand, antiquarian dealers	70,198.85
	11. Periodical subscriptions	48,629.21
	12. Miscellaneous	21,988.32
Sub-total \$206,291.14		

This accounts for \$989,504.46. The sum of \$129,913.45 was spent for binding. The remaining \$503,777.09 was spent in purchasing books, periodicals, back files, microforms and so on from 96 other countries in the world.

In the table given on page 9 only categories numbers 5 and 9 contain any representation of publishers in Canada through the agency or branch office system. Thus out of a total expenditure of \$1,623,195.00 approximately \$195,487.86 could possibly be subject to the charge of buying around, which we have been assured is the major factor in the ruination of the Canadian publishing industry. (Time 1 March, 1971 p. 8A; Burns & MacEachern Ltd. (Brief to the Royal Commission on Publishing) pp. 6-7; General Publishing (Brief to the Royal Commission on Publishing) pp. 4-6; Macmillian Company of Canada (Brief to the Royal Commission on Publishing) pp. 23-24; Canadian Book Publishers Council (Brief to the Royal Commission on Publishing)



pp. 33-36 and also (Brief to Wright Commission) pp. 9-11, to name only a few sources.)

As mentioned on page 8 these figures are 'raw' figures and we must subject this \$195,487.86 to further scrutiny. When we do so, from the evidence available in our library records, we find that:

- (a) approximately 15 per cent of the orders which we place first with agents in Canada are unfulfilled for one reason or another, and have to be placed with dealers outside the country.
- (b) an appreciable amount of our American and British buying is accounted for by the purchase of reprints (there is practically no representation of reprinting firms in Canada)
- (c) there are substantial publishing ventures which are not represented in Canada. (e.g. Mansell Company's (London) publication of the U.S. National Union Catalogue, following upon their publication of The Catalogue of the British Museum; we spent \$7,390.45 on these alone in 1970).
- (d) finally, of the utmost importance to university and research libraries who are concerned with the whole universe of publishing (not just that relatively small part of the commercial output handled by agents in Canada) is the fact that in the world more is published by non-commercial publishers than by commercial publishers.



### Availability of Books from Canadian Sources

This last point is generally disregarded and indeed is so little known that it deserves some consideration here. The major publisher in practically every country of the world, in terms of quantity of titles, is the government of that country; in quantity it is usually followed by non-commercial sources, such as learned societies, associations, interest groups and individuals. The third group, with the smallest number of titles, are the commercial publishers.

The whole universe of publishing in Canada for the year 1970, for example, is as follows:

	<u>Titles</u>
Books published in Canada (both commercial and non-commercial)	3,457
Federal Government publications (received by The National Library)	3,499
Provincial Government publications (received by The National Library)	3,012
	<hr/>
Total production	<u>9,968</u>

(Source of figures: National Library of Canada: Appendix V)

Of these books, 316 were school texts and childrens books. That is, only about 3,141 could possibly be considered of interest to University libraries. We took two issues of Canadiana (December 1970 and January 1971) and from a sample of 380 Canadian publications both commercial and non-commercial, arrived at an average price of \$3.76. Thus a library buying one copy of each (typical of university library purchasing) would spend \$11,710.16 on Canadian commercial and non-commercial publications in one year.

Again for The United States of America the figure normally used to illustrate the total amount of publishing is that published





by Publishers' Weekly which for 1970 gives 36,071 titles (Source: Publishers' Weekly vol. 199 no. 6, February 8, 1971). But in addition the Federal government, let alone the State governments, published 18,405 titles in 1970. In addition to this another agency, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Clearing House for Federal scientific and technical information added 42,000 titles in 1969/70, making a total list for this agency of more than 620,000 titles available. (Source: U.S. National Bureau of Standards. Report, 1969-70, p. 194)

University and research libraries are concerned with this whole universe of publishing, and purchase heavily from each sector. To illustrate the effectiveness of the agency system in Canada in representing this output we refer to Appendix VI. The Bowker Co. of New York publish the Literary Market Place 1969-1970, and on pages 1 - 154 it lists the most active publishers in the U.S.A., amounting to 682 firms and organizations. A cross-checking of this list against the Directory of Canadian Publishers, Fall 1970, published by Quill and Quire reveals that only 279 are represented in Canada, which is only 41 per cent of the "most active" American publishers. The remaining 403 are listed by name in Appendix VI. It should be noted for example that this list of non-represented American publishers contains almost all the University presses.

We have shown then a more complete picture of publishing in both Canada and the United States of America and of the representation of American publishing in Canada. Lack of time has precluded doing the same for the United Kingdom.

On the basis of the foregoing, and of a sample item-by-item analysis of our invoices (again lack of time has prevented us from taking this further) we can estimate what proportion of the purchases in categories 5 and 9 on page might possibly have been spent with



agents in Canada. Categories 5 and 9 show a total of \$195,487.86 spent on in-print books in Britain and the United States, and our most generous estimate is that 50 per cent of it, or \$97,744 might have been spent with agents here, supposing that the books we required were in fact available when we needed them. For some light on this question of availability see Appendix VII where it is shown that approximately 58 per cent of in-print English language books that one might have expected to be available were not in fact available from local agents.

If we then follow the line of argument that the profits from money spent with agents are used to support the publishing of Canadian books, and extract from the report of Ernst and Ernst, The Book Publishing and Manufacturing Industry in Canada, 1970 p. 33 that "6 per cent [profit] is generally considered quite favourable in this industry", we arrive at a possible profit of about \$5,864.00. This is hardly an impressive sum in an industry which grosses \$160,865,000 per annum (see Ernst and Ernst p. 19).

We are however not at all convinced that profits accruing to importers/agents do in fact result in the publication of Canadian books, and we believe that this whole argument needs urgent, critical, factual analysis. We ourselves cannot attempt this analysis, as in the avalanche of words descending upon this Commission we have found little hard evidence. We believe, on such evidence as we do have, that the argument may have some substance for a very small handful of firms, but that it cannot be upheld for the industry as a whole. Appendix VIII shows such evidence as we have been able to find. It gives an indication of the contribution made to Canadian publishing by different





firms. In the face of this we cannot but agree with the statement made by The Economic Council of Canada in its Report on Intellectual and Industrial Property p. 154 "If there were some clear association between the amount of agency business available to individual publishers on the one hand and their support of Canadian authors and production of Canadian textbooks on the other, the cross-subsidization argument might carry somewhat more weight. But no very definite pattern of this sort is apparent."

It follows therefore that an indiscriminate subsidy to the industry, that is any subsidy flowing through profits accruing from agency business, would be wasteful and would not, very probably, achieve the object of strengthening the Canadian publishing industry. Indeed it would be discriminatory in that it would tend to confirm a pattern of operation in the industry which, although widespread, is not common to all firms and would tend to inhibit the creation of new Canadian publishers who do not have agency business. The trend toward the creation of new Canadian publishers of the latter kind has been quite marked in recent years, and at least one well-established publisher has dropped its agency business. It is clear from our Appendix VIII a,b,c that the commitment of agency firms in Canada to Canadian publishing covers a wide spectrum ranging from the very small number who do seriously contribute, through tokenism by the majority, to an appreciable number who make no effort whatsoever to publish books by Canadian authors.

The practical availability of British and American books through agents in Canada is not merely a matter of listings and the ability to deliver, but also a matter of pricing. The pricing practices



of agents are a jungle (see Appendix IX which is culled from our own records and confirmed, wherever possible, by telephone calls to the firms concerned). To draw full conclusions we would require further figures which we do not have access to, such as: discount allowed by the publisher to the agent; money conversion rate used; the agent's mark-up; discounts allowed to different customers; and so on. But even from the information we have it will be seen that practices vary widely, and it could be argued that inefficient firms and those that are basically not economically viable have been protected by the lack of clear information, and enabled to survive when they should not. Probably this situation in itself has contributed in part to the present crisis.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

What has gone before has been a small and admittedly very imperfect attempt to illuminate one small part of the whole problem facing this Commission.

We would now, in a rather discursive fashion, like to present our recommendations:

- (i) That nothing should be done which would in any way interfere with libraries' direct access to the world's book markets.
- (ii) That the Commission should not recommend any measures that would attempt to establish subsidies for publishers and/or agents at the expense of libraries.
- (iii) That continuing studies be made of the book industry in



Canada and that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics be fully involved. It is clear that insufficient hard information is available concerning the book publishing and distributing industry in Canada.

- (iv) Statements have been made both before this Commission and elsewhere that some firms are inefficiently run and badly managed. We feel it would be helpful if training courses and apprenticeships were made available to the people involved; and if a group of consultants were made permanently available, at costs that could be borne by small publishers, in such fields as finance, accounting, management, inventory control, merchandising, and editorial work, it would be to the advantage of the industry.
- (v) That for authors, more and better grants be made available on the basis of promise or proven merit, either through existing agencies or if necessary by the creation of a new body.
- (vi) That more financial aid on appropriate terms be made available to publishers for specific books or projects.
- (vii) That what is typically an undercapitalized and by nature a marginally profitable industry be enabled to survive by the provision of a permanent stand-by development fund to make loans at terms that it is economically feasible for publishers of Canadian books to accept.
- (viii) That Canadian publishers be encouraged to export Canadian books, rather than rights.
- (ix) That a permanent development council be established to oversee and if necessary directly administer the programmes outlined above and those likely to develop in the future.





APPENDIX I

Public lending right



## APPENDIX I

### Public lending right

Since the Commission has shown some interest in what is loosely referred to as a "public lending right" I present a few comments based on notes taken last month in Scandinavia and Britain.

The schemes which have been in force in the Scandinavian countries for several years are means of distributing national funds to native authors, and as such they must be commended. It is of course not clear that financial rewards are a primary incentive to the production of important literary works, since there are many famous instances in which authors have persisted in their work at the expense of their own comfort or personal safety. Neither is it easy to say on what basis a state should assist its authors: should it reward them according to their artistic promise, their proven literary merit, the national importance of their writing, the volume or frequency of their published works, the price and sales record of their work, their popularity among people who borrow from public libraries, their financial need, their age, or some other factor? Despite these questions, it is obviously desirable for a state to encourage and honor its authors in some practical way.

The Scandinavian countries have a special problem which is quite different from anything we have in Canada: their reading public is heavily dependent on works and translations in the native language. A quick count in the systematic catalogue in the Uppsala Public Library indicates that about ninety per cent of the books are in Swedish and printed in Sweden. Translations are not only from works in English and German and such, but also from works by authors in the other Scandinavian countries. Their public libraries



buy relatively few foreign publications, so that the native authors and publishers have what amounts to a linguistic monopoly in a fairly small market.

In Norway, the state sets aside a fund equivalent to five per cent of the purchasing funds of public libraries, and uses a small part of it as an emergency fund for needy authors or their widows. The major part of the fund is used by the state to buy 1,100 copies of each new Norwegian book (belles lettres only) for distribution to the (sometimes reluctant) public libraries in the country. For publications supported in this way the publisher is required to pay an author's royalty of fifteen per cent instead of the customary ten, and so the author's assistance reaches him in the form of enhanced royalties, based on the price and sales record of his book.

In Denmark there is a state fund from which every Danish author receives a small sum every year (currently about 1.5 kroner) for each copy of his works held in Danish public libraries, whether or not the books are lent. Authors of reference works which are not lent receive their share of the reward. The plan required a very laborious initial stocktaking, and requires that public libraries continue to make detailed annual reports of their Danish additions and discards. It includes a stipend for Danish translators, but nothing for publishers.

In Sweden (and also Finland) national grants are distributed annually to native authors on the basis of the circulation of their books from public libraries. The distribution is based on a periodic sample of standard loan records in a few selected libraries, carried out by staff of a national agency. This system is much simpler than the Danish and is different in that it rewards popularity; its largest grants go to the authors of children's books and best-sellers.





The "public lending right" which is now being discussed for possible inclusion in copyright legislation in Great Britain would also be for the benefit of authors, but would derive its funds from library budgets rather than directly from tax money. The committee which has been appointed to study the possibility of such a plan believes it would not be feasible to administer a fee-per-loan system, and that the money would have to be raised instead by charging all libraries a surcharge on their purchases of British books. A surcharge would of course present its own administrative problems, to publishers as well as others, and would have the immediate effect of reducing the purchasing power of existing library budgets. Considering the very real difficulties involved I think it very unlikely that Britain will adopt such a plan.

I think that any responsible body in Canada, before proposing anything like the Scandinavian plans or the one being discussed in Britain, should have a very clear idea of the objectives, costs, and overall effect on the cultural climate.

Robert H. Blackburn  
May 20, 1971



## APPENDIX II



# Canadian content in a sample of photocopying

Robert H. Blackburn



# Canadian content in a sample of photocopying

Robert H. Blackburn

*This paper is derived from an unpublished statement made by Dr R. H. Blackburn, Chief Librarian of the University of Toronto Library, to the Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright, in Ottawa on 27 April 1970. An abridged version will appear in the October 1970 issue of Scholarly Publishing*

Until now, discussion of the photocopying which is done by Canadian libraries has consisted mainly of complaints and accusations by publishers, and indignant denials by librarians. Since the matter will have to be dealt with somehow in the revision of copyright law which is now brewing, there is an obvious need for facts instead of oratory, first of all some facts about what is actually being photocopied.

Accordingly, several of my colleagues at the University of Toronto Library agreed last February to take and analyse a two-week sample of the traffic. We sent an outline of the plan to a number of other libraries, and some of them took similar samples which were less elaborate but tended to validate the Toronto sample.

## Background of the sample

It is worth noting that the advent of photocopy machines has coincided with a vast expansion of research activity and publishing in universities, governments and industries, and in many new subjects and new countries. For libraries this expansion has greatly increased the amount and variety of world publication from which to select, and it has multiplied the demands for wider and quicker service; presumably the expansion has posed parallel problems for the publishing industry.

In the past ten years our library has raised its acquisition budget by a factor of ten, but the number of requests which we cannot meet except by loan or copy from other libraries has quintupled. Most research of course implies the quick consultation of many volumes: a glance at the preface or table of contents, a look in the index for certain words, and perhaps some reading and copying from the text. Our users have pressed for shorter loan periods, and for some material (especially journals) to be kept available in the library at all times. The number of graduate students and professors has grown rapidly at the University of Toronto, and each one has a special subject with special demands on the library. At the same time the load on the library and its research facilities has been increased further by the growing emphasis on independent study by undergraduates, and they too ask for a wider range of service.

In order to minimize the borrowing of journals and other research materials so that they may be kept available, and to assure that paper and bindings are treated as gently as possible, we prefer to have photocopying done by library staff rather than by library users. A booth containing two machines in the main hall is staffed 94.5 hours a week. Copies are made while the user waits or, if he does not wait, are ready for him by next morning. There are two other staffed machines behind the scenes, used mostly for making copies in lieu of interloans for other libraries. There is also a staff-operated machine in the department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Charges are per page (not per exposure) in order to facilitate estimating, and especially to avoid insistence by the user,

that bound volumes be pressed flat enough to copy two facing pages on one exposure. Charges to users from outside the university are high enough to approximate the actual cost of making the copy (though not the overhead or incidental work). Charges to members of the university are set as low as possible to encourage use of the service, but high enough to discourage frivolous use of it; we are in fact interested in a system which would give each person a limited number of free copies per year. It is important that our charges be kept so low that it will not be worth a user's while to borrow the book and have it copied elsewhere. There are at least 125 book-copying machines in various parts of the university; most professors and some students can use departmental machines without charge. Many students also have access to machines in offices in the city; it is estimated that there are about twenty thousand book-copying machines in Metropolitan Toronto. The library provides one dime-operated copying machine in the main building and two others in other buildings; these are all in undergraduate reading rooms where the books are all duplicate copies which do not have to be preserved forever.

The library must assume that those who come in to read, or to borrow, are familiar with the principles of copyright and fair dealing, and that they will deal fairly with any work they consult. We cannot be responsible for their morals, or for their subsequent publications. At the same time, we know that research and serious study are pointless unless the student takes systematic notes and prepares himself to make accurate quotations in context. That is, copying is implicit in the use of our collections and we have always facilitated it in some way; in the good old days before ball-points we used to provide ink at a penny a penful. We now provide photocopy machines and photocopy service, microfilm service and reader-printer service, in the firm belief that providing a single copy of a reasonable portion of any work falls within the definition of fair dealing for the purpose of research or private study, as defined in

Section 17(2)(a) of the Canadian Copyright Act. We are not offering copies for sale, nor are we distributing copies as suggested by critics such as Sharp.<sup>1</sup> We are simply providing a service through which an individual reader may obtain an excerpt more quickly and accurately than he could copy it by hand.

The official task of the library is to provide any member of the university with access to any work he may wish to see, no matter when or where it was published. It makes no attempt to provide textbooks, which students are supposed to buy, but aims rather at the selective coverage of world publication, mostly in one copy, for purposes of research. Its acquisition program depends heavily on imports through specialized agents in many countries, and each year's accessions represent tens of thousands of publishing sources.

### **Sampling procedure**

To find out what was being copied on our five staff-operated photocopying machines, we made a record of each item copied during the period 23 February to 8 March 1970. In order that the record could be made as simply and quickly as possible, it consisted of a photocopy of the title page of each item, with notations added to show the category of user, the number of pages copied, and the date of publication if it appeared elsewhere than on the title-page. At the end of two weeks we had accumulated 1,768 such records at a direct cost of approximately \$148 for machine operation and staff time.

Analysis of the records was of course a much more expensive business, and revealed some minor problems. It was not always clear, from the record, whether a title had been published by a government department or by some other agency, though we were trying to separate government publications as one of the categories. Date of publication was missing from some records, perhaps because no date was given or perhaps because the operator forgot to look for it. Because we had noted the number of pages but not the specific page numbers, we could not tell whether two appearances of the same volume

implied that the same passage had been copied twice. The sample did not cover 1,758 microfilm exposures made during the test period, or 278 exposures on the reader-printer, or 2,286 exposures on the coin-operated machines. We had decided that the sample need not record copyright notices, since Section 20(3)(a) of the Act states that copyright in a Canadian work subsists "unless the contrary is proved," and works originating in most other countries are covered by similar words in Article 15 of the Berne Convention; we simply have to assume that any work is under copyright unless its particular term (unknown to our operators) has expired. In spite of these minor uncertainties and omissions, however, our sample was large enough to yield clear and significant results.

### The sample

As shown in Table I, 21,483 pages were copied from 1,768 items, an average of 12 pages per item. Of the pages copied, 11 per cent were from Canadian publications, 45 per cent from American, 17 per cent from British, and 26 per cent from others. The proportion of Canadian material agrees with the sample reported by Queen's University Library,<sup>2</sup> in which Canadian items were 11 per cent of all copyrighted items. It is higher than the Canadian content found in a three-day sample at the University of Ottawa,<sup>3</sup> which was 8.3 per cent of pages copied, and much higher than

that found at the University of Western Ontario,<sup>4</sup> where 41 Canadian items constituted 5.1 per cent of all items copied. These proportions of domestic (i.e. Canadian) material are markedly different from that in Sophar's American study,<sup>5</sup> which found a great preponderance of domestic (U.S.) publications being copied; the difference in findings reflects a difference between the amounts of scholarly material published in the two countries. The total number of different publishers represented by our 1,768 items was 1,108 as shown in Table II, and 909 of them are represented by one title each. The six most-copied publishers were the University of Chicago Press, American Psychological Association, Springer-Verlag, University of Toronto Press, Academic Press of New York, and Cambridge University Press, in that order.

The age distribution of serials and monographs proved to be about the same for Canadian titles as for others, and about the same for monographs as for serials, except for very new and very old serials (Table III). About 56 per cent of all items were published in the last ten years and 37 per cent in the last five. In the Sophar study, which was dominated by scientific journals, the corresponding figures<sup>6</sup> are 90 per cent and 50 per cent. That is, our sample includes a much higher proportion of older material, especially older books.

Serial titles accounted for 75.5 per cent of the sample, and outnumbered books in a ratio

**Table I**

Summary of copies made, by country of publication and category of material

	Canada		U.S.A.		Britain		Other		Total	
	items	pages	items	pages	items	pages	items	pages	items	pages
monographs	54	461	180	1,832	80	688	58	823	372	3,804
serials	119	1,124	634	7,782	230	2,981	351	4,932	1,334	16,819
govt pubs	43	329	3	30	2	14	5	19	53	392
theses	8	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	467
other	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
total	225	2,382*	817	9,644	312	3,683	414	5,774	1,768	21,483
per cent	12.7	11	46	45	17.7	17.1	23.6	26.9	100	100

\* Direct cost of recording the whole sample, per Canadian page copied, was \$148 divided by 2,382 or 6.2 cents



Table II

Summary by number of items copied per publisher

no. of publishers	per cent of total publishers	no. of items per publisher	total items copied	per cent of all items copied	cumulated per cent of items copied
909	32.04	1	909	51.32	51.32
86	7.77	2	172	9.72	61.04
34	3.07	3	102	5.77	66.81
29	2.62	4	116	6.57	73.38
12	1.08	5	60	3.40	76.78
7	.63	6	42	2.38	79.16
11	.99	7	77	4.36	88.52
4	.36	8	32	1.82	85.34
1	.09	9	9	0.52	85.86
3	.27	11	33	1.86	87.72
1	.09	12	12	0.68	88.40
1	.09	13	13	0.73	89.13
3	.27	14	42	2.37	91.50
1	.09	15	15	0.85	92.35
1	.09	16	16	0.91	93.26
1	.09	18	18	1.09	94.35
2	.18	20	40	2.26	96.61
1	.09	25	25	1.41	98.02
1	.09	35	35	1.98	100
1,108	100		1,768		

of 3.6:1. In Sophar's study<sup>7</sup> the corresponding ratio is 10:1, presumably on account of the strong bias towards scientific and technical libraries. He states that "library copying is mainly from journals, and mainly from non-profit."<sup>8</sup> The preponderance of journal titles in both samples is interesting because of the special relationship among the authors and publishers and users of journal articles. If authors receive any payment at all from the publishers it is a lump sum, and not a royalty affected by the number of sales. The authors of scholarly and scientific articles seldom receive any payment at all, and in fact most of the principal scientific journals in English now ask their authors to pay a "page-charge" which may be anything from \$20 to \$75 per page. That is, the author's object is to achieve wide distribution of his ideas, even if he has to pay for it. Ordinarily he obtains a supply of reprints of his article from the publisher,

at cost at the time of publication, and mails them out to his colleagues or in response to later requests, though I am told that the sending of "reprint request cards" has diminished greatly since photocopy began providing a quicker source of copies. The publishers of learned journals, most of them subsidized<sup>9</sup> by governments or by professional associations, print enough copies to fill their subscriptions and usually a few more, enough to meet claims and new subscriptions for a few months or perhaps a year or two. Apparently it has never been financially feasible for a journal publisher to serve the diminishing public demand for more than a short time after publication date, and yet the author's wish for dissemination and the user's wish for access continue to exist. The holdings of our library, for instance, include files of about thirty-seven thousand serials which amount to about five hundred thousand volumes containing at least

Table III

Monographs and serials by date of publication

date of publication	Canada		United States		Great Britain		other		total	
	monograph	serial	monograph	serial	monograph	serial	monograph	serial	monograph	serial
pre 1900	4	3	2	2	12	5	7	22	25	32
1900-49	11	31	16	97	18	45	15	79	60	252
1950-59	7	22	28	142	8	59	6	70	49	293
1960-64	6	19	35	134	10	39	5	51	56	243
1965-68	16	21	50	132	16	46	17	70	99	269
1969-	7	21	11	109	-	31	1	54	19	215
no date	3	2	38	18	16	5	7	5	64	30
total	54	119	180	634	80	230	58	351	372	1,334

		monographs	serials	total
total items of known date		308	1,304	1,612
percent published	1900 onward	92	97	96.5
	1950 onward	72	78	77
	1960 onward	57	56	56
	1965 onward	38	37	37
	1969 onward	6.2	16.5	14.3

fifteen million separate articles, yet several times a day we find that the needs of a particular reader cannot be met unless some other library can send us a copy of the article he wants. At the same time we are kept busy making photocopies of articles in our own collection, many for users in other libraries and many for our own users who want copies to mark up and to keep for a time far beyond any normal period of library loan.

Although the age distribution within our sample indicates that many of the items are out of print, it is of some interest to find out what proportion of the sample may have been procurable in Canada through a Canadian publisher or publisher's agent at the time of original publication. Since it would have been far too difficult to check back into the agency lists for each date, and to search out the particular agency arrangements which sometimes relate to particular titles, we simply checked the British and American publishers in our sample against the latest *Quill and Quire* list.

On this basis, which is at least indicative, Table IV shows that only about thirty-two per cent of the items (including all Canadian items) may have been available, at some time, through Canadian publishers or agents.

Table V shows that other libraries (Canadian and foreign) form the largest single category of users served during the sample period, accounting for 33 per cent of the items and 42 per cent of the pages. Graduate students were the second largest group, followed by undergraduates and then by faculty members. Members of the general public who use the library accounted for about five per cent of the items, almost as many as the combined total for library staff and the library collection.

The "library collection" category deserves some explanation. When a vandal tears a page or a short section out of a monograph or encyclopaedia, or an article out of the bound file of a journal, obviously the quickest and most practical way of mending the damage is to replace the missing pages with a photocopy

**Table IV**  
Summary of items, by Canadian publisher or agent

country of publication	items copied	items issued in Canada or by publishers who are now represented by agents in Canada	percent which may have been available through Canadian agent
Canada	225	225	100
Britain	312	156	50
United States	817	191	23
other	414	—	—
total	1,768	572	32
Canadian items as per cent of total	12.7	39.2	

from a second set. When the library acquires an unbound file of a journal as a duplicate set, and the annual index sections and title pages are missing, then the only way to complete the set for binding is to insert photocopies from the existing bound file. More frequently, when the library has only one bound file of a journal and discovers that a professor has referred his class to a particular article in one of the volumes, then the only way of serving the class and protecting the volume from theft or mutilation may be to make a few photocopies of the article immediately and place them on the short-term loan shelf. During the past two years we have copied about fourteen hundred articles per year on this basis, or something less than one

hundredth of one per cent of the journal articles in our collection, at an average of 2.5 copies per article. We do not copy chapters of books in this way, though professors occasionally present us with duplicated chapters of books (even forthcoming books!) which they are recommending to their students.

Since some people seem to imagine that libraries have whole classes of students lined up to get photocopies of a new textbook, it is worth noting that only 18 volumes, or about one per cent of the sample, were copied more than once.<sup>10</sup> Sixteen volumes were used twice, one four times, and one seven times. In only three instances does it seem likely that the same pages were copied more than once. Two of these instances involved two copies each.

**Table V**  
Items and pages copied, by category of user

user category	number of items	per cent of total	number of pages copied	per cent of total	average pages per item
other libraries	592	33.48	9,012	41.95	15
graduate students	452	25.57	4,978	23.17	10
undergraduate students	390	22.06	3,562	16.58	9
faculty	154	8.71	1,929	8.98	12
general public	79	4.47	738	3.44	9
library – collection	53	2.99	890	4.14	17
library – staff	48	2.72	374	1.74	8
totals	1,768		21,483		12



**Table VI**

Recorded loans compared to photocopies, by category of user, 23 February to 8 March 1970

users	recorded loans	items from which pages were copied	items copied per 1,000 items borrowed
undergraduates	16,999	390	23
graduate students	11,707	452	39
staff members	4,538	202	45
general public	618	79	128
sub-total local users	33,862	1,123	33
other libraries	441	592	1,342
total	34,303	1,715	50
total, per 1,000 persons who entered the library	502	26	

The other involved six pages of the 12 January 1970 issue of *Nation* being copied for six undergraduates and one graduate over a period of nine days. The 12 January issue, which was six or seven weeks old at the time, must have been sold out in Toronto and a professor must have recommended an article on prison reform, the only six-page piece in that issue. Otherwise, in 1,758 out of 1,761 different items photocopied, there was no overlapping of pages copied.

While photocopying is an important service in a research library, the sample can be put alongside other figures which show it to be a very small part of the whole pattern of use. A door-count taken during the sample period showed that about sixty-six thousand persons entered the building. If we count all photocopies which were made, including those made for other libraries, there were 26 items copied for every 1,000 people who entered the building. Obviously an open-shelf library can never have a complete record of book-use and we reckon that recorded loans represent only one-fifth to one-tenth of the books which are actually consulted. The number of recorded loans in our library, over the past ten years, has consistently shown a greater increase than the rise in student enrolment, and the 34,303 loans recorded during the test period yield some useful comparisons with the photocopy

sample. Table VI shows that use by photocopying, compared to use by borrowing, ranges from 23 per 1,000 (for undergraduates) up to 1,342 per 1,000 (for other libraries). Local users account for only 33 photocopies per 1,000 loans.

Copies were made from 54 Canadian monographs, an identifiable part of the sample in which Canadian authors could have royalty interests, and this part received special attention. There were 51 items in English (450 pages), two in French (9 pages) and one in Ukrainian (3 pages). The average was 8.5 pages. Three were without dates, and the others ranged from 1847 to 1969. The median date was 1962. Highest use was by undergraduates (21), graduate students (16), faculty members (10), library staff (3), general public (2) and other libraries (1), though these figures are too small to constitute a reliable pattern.

One wonders what these users would have done if they could not have obtained photocopies. According to 181 responses from the photocopy users who were asked this question in a recent survey at the University of British Columbia:<sup>11</sup> 72 per cent say they would copy by hand; 19 per cent say they would forget the whole matter; 5.5 per cent say they would attempt to purchase; 3.5 per cent say they would steal or tear out the wanted pages. If

indeed 5.5 per cent should seek to buy copies (i.e. 3 out of 54 Canadian monographs) one wonders whether the titles would be in print and available. We looked for the 54 in the latest issues of *Canadian Books in Print* (1968) and *Books in Print* (1969) and found only ten of them. Altogether, 140 pages were copied from these ten. If the authors or publishers of these ten books were to show that their rights had been infringed or that they had been damaged in any way by the copying of these 140 pages, then a system of payments would have to be established; but the system would have to take account of the costs of accounting as Nimmer points out.<sup>12</sup> The cost of recording this present sample, without doing any analysis, was about  $\$148 \div 140$  or  $\$1.06$  per Canadian in-print book page.

### Summary and Observations

a) It seems clear from the sample, and from the Sophar study mentioned above, that library copying deals mainly in serial publications, an area from which authors derive no royalties, and in which publishers have never attempted to meet the public demand for more than a few weeks or months after the production of each new issue.

b) In this sample, the proportion of titles which might ever have been bought from a Canadian agency was only 32 per cent, the Canadian titles were only 12.7 per cent, and Canadian in-print books were only 0.6 per cent. Even if Canadian authors or publishers were being damaged by this copying, the cost of collecting data and analysing it would rule out any kind of specific per-page charge based on identifying what is copied. Of course we cannot be certain to what extent this sample is typical of copying in all Canadian libraries, but its findings are similar to those of samples taken at the same time at Western, Queen's, and Ottawa. At the very least, this sample is highly indicative and could serve as an example which might be background for a larger official study if this subject is to be pursued.

c) If our institution is a fair sample, the library's copying operation is only a drop in the bucket compared to that which is done in

other parts of the university, and in the city. Sophar<sup>13</sup> estimated that three billion published pages a year would be copied by 1969, and Nimmer<sup>14</sup> quotes a guess of twenty-five billion "impressions" by 1969 in the United States. Whatever the rate of copying in Canada, it is my untested impression that there is more copying of recent publications in laboratories and in business offices than there is in libraries. Even those machines which are used for copying correspondence and inter-office memos are of course dealing with material which is copy-right under Section 6 of the Act. If any sort of fee or licence were to be imposed on copying machines, for any reason, then it should apply equally to all machines unless, as Nimmer suggests<sup>15</sup> there were a discount to non-profit educational institutions.

d) It is clear that libraries need to make or obtain single copies of journal articles and of sections of books, for purposes of research and private study. They need to make or obtain photocopies to replace missing pages. They need to copy whole volumes of rare or fragile material, either in microform or in full size, either to preserve as record copies or to lend in lieu of the rare original volumes. They sometimes need to make multiple copies of journal articles which are out-of-print, to meet a surge of demand and to preserve the original copy. They need to do all these things and to make the most effective use of all available techniques if they are to meet the public need for information. The current efforts to establish regional and national specialization of collections, and co-ordination of information systems, would be completely negated if libraries could not continue to do these things without fear of breaking the law.

e) It is clear that the unauthorized production of an edition of any copyrighted work, for purposes of sale or classroom use or general distribution without charge, must be illegal and subject to effective penalties.

f) It is clear that Canadian publishing should be encouraged, and that most of our publishers are mainly importers. If our publishers are under greater financial strain now than they were in former years, I suspect that it is for

reasons which have nothing to do with photocopy machines. There is financial stress in other industries as well, but publishing is a particularly vital industry. If publishers need financial assistance in order to publish Canadian works, then it may well be that the federal government should increase its encouragement of authors through the Canada Council, and should subsidize the publication of their works in Canada.

g) I think it is a mistake to think of photocopy

and computer-storage as similar in relation to publishing. It will be a very long time before it will be feasible for the text of all books and journals (as we know them) to be stored in digital form and called forth by a user at the touch of a dial on his television set. If that day comes, authors will no doubt receive their royalties out of toll-charges built into the dialing system, while both publishing houses and libraries as we know them may have gone the way of the dinosaurs.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>R. C. Sharp, "Licensing the photocopier" in *Scholarly Publishing*, v. 1, no. 3, p. 248

<sup>2</sup>*Factotum*, monthly bulletin of Douglas Library, Queen's University, vol. 6 no. 2, February 1970, p. 13-14

<sup>3</sup>Private communication from the Rev. Paul Drouin, 27 February 1970. The sample consisted of 885 exposures of printed pages and 1,402 of personal notes.

<sup>4</sup>Private communication from John Macpherson, 3 April 1970. The whole sample was 798 items in 7,950 pages.

<sup>5</sup>G. B. Sophar and L. B. Heilprin. *The determination of legal facts and economic guideposts with respect to the dissemination of scientific and educational information as it is affected by copyright: a status report* (Wash-

ington D.C.: Bureau of Research. Office of Education; U.S. Dept of Health Education and Welfare. 1967). p. 69

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.* p. 65

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.* p. 60

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.* p. 68

<sup>9</sup>This is confirmed by statement on p. 945 by M. B. Nimmer, "New technology and the laws of copyright: reprography and computers" in *UCLA Law Review*, v. 15, no. 3, p. 931-1030

<sup>10</sup>Sharp. *op cit.* p. 248

<sup>11</sup>Private communication from Basil Stuart-Stubbs, 2 April 1970

<sup>12</sup>Nimmer. *op cit.* p. 966

<sup>13</sup>Sophar. *op cit.* p. 84

<sup>14</sup>Nimmer. *op cit.* p. 943

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.* p. 974





### APPENDIX III

Association of Research Libraries (Washington, D.C.)  
Academic Library Statistics 1969/70





## ARL ACADEMIC LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1969-1970

Rank Order: Volumes in Library

1. Harvard	8,278,473	39. SUNY-Buffalo*	1,358,740
2. Yale	5,645,382	40. Brown	1,346,349
3. Illinois	4,611,167	41. McGill	1,319,928
4. Michigan	4,175,686	42. Louisiana State	1,289,720
5. Columbia	4,091,911	43. Wayne State	1,277,421
6. California (Berkeley)	3,845,050	44. Utah	1,263,505
7. Toronto	3,666,107	45. Joint University	1,256,386
8. Cornell	3,605,517	46. British Columbia	1,228,411
9. Stanford	3,447,372	47. MIT	1,221,202
10. Chicago*	2,977,647	48. Washington (St. Louis)	1,218,828
11. Minnesota	2,944,844	49. Maryland	1,191,218
12. California (L.A.)	2,916,551	50. Kentucky	1,187,617
13. Indiana	2,752,562	51. Arizona	1,164,834
14. Ohio State	2,397,126	52. Case Western Reserve	1,127,718
15. Wisconsin	2,303,061	53. Rochester	1,127,024
16. Northwestern*	2,289,708	54. Cincinnati	1,117,075
17. New York	2,270,331	55. Oklahoma	1,100,943
18. Texas*	2,269,785	56. Georgia	1,075,315
19. Pennsylvania	2,266,782	57. Oregon	1,060,882
20. Princeton	2,194,273	58. Tulane	1,058,452
21. Duke	2,128,524	59. Purdue	1,025,789
22. Johns Hopkins	1,984,671	60. Nebraska	1,021,284
23. Rutgers	1,791,526	61. Dartmouth	1,008,000
24. Washington	1,788,198	62. Connecticut	977,694
25. North Carolina	1,722,768	63. Alberta*	975,487
26. Southern Illinois	1,689,183	64. Temple	971,688
27. Michigan State	1,638,197	65. Oklahoma State	967,756
28. Virginia	1,618,249	66. Notre Dame	963,898
29. Missouri	1,541,443	67. St. Louis	961,238
30. Kansas	1,500,073	68. Massachusetts	891,890
31. Iowa	1,491,759	69. Florida State	872,025
32. Syracuse	1,450,737	70. Alabama	860,798
33. Pennsylvania State	1,431,139	71. California (Davis)	817,257
34. Pittsburgh	1,428,605	72. Washington State	809,119
35. Florida	1,421,140	73. Iowa State	776,243
36. Colorado	1,408,709	74. Boston	755,353
37. Southern California	1,393,161	75. Texas A&M*	661,305
38. Tennessee	1,383,061	76. Georgetown	624,256

\*Alberta: Figure as of March 31, 1970.

\*Chicago: Figure includes microforms.

\*Northwestern: Figure as of August 31, 1970.

\*SUNY-Buffalo: Figure as of March 31, 1970.

\*Texas: Figure as of August 31, 1970.

\*Texas A&M: Figure as of August 30, 1970.



#### APPENDIX IV

Sources of Supply to the University of Toronto Library



Sources of Supply to the University of Toronto Library  
1970

1. Afganistan	1	24. Egypt	9
2. Albania	1	25. England	245
3. Algeria	1	26. Ethiopia	3
4. Argentina	15	27. Fiji	1
5. Australia	42	28. Finland	2
6. Austria	12	29. France	113
7. Belgium	23	30. Gambia	1
8. Bolivia	2	31. Germany	109
9. Botswana	1	32. Ghana	3
10. Brazil	6	33. Greece	7
11. Bulgaria	1	34. Guatemala	2
12. Cambodia	1	35. Guyana	1
13. Cameroun	1	36. Haiti	2
14. Canada	929	37. Hong Kong	24
15. Chile	10	38. Hungary	2
16. China (Taiwan)	6	39. Iceland	2
17. Colombia	6	40. India	71
18. Costa Rica	2	41. Iran	10
19. Cuba	1	42. Iraq	1
20. Cyprus	1	43. Ireland (Nth & Sth)	18
21. Czechoslovakia	2	44. Israel	26
22. Denmark	12	45. Italy	91
23. Dominican Republic	1	46. Ivory Coast	1





APPENDIX IV

47. Jamaica	5	72. Paraguay	1
48. Japan	20	73. Peru	2
49. Jordan	1	74. Philippines	6
50. Kenya	7	75. Poland	2
51. Korea	2	76. Portugal	14
52. Lebanon	22	77. Puerto Rico	8
53. Lesotho	1	78. Rumania	1
54. Liechtenstein	2	79. Scotland	14
55. Luxembourg	2	80. Senegal	3
56. Madagascar	3	81. Singapore	4
57. Malawi	1	82. South Africa	23
58. Malaysia	2	83. Spain	27
59. Mali	1	84. Sweden	13
60. Malta	1	85. Switzerland	31
61. Mauritius	1	86. Syria	4
62. Mexico	23	87. Tanzania	5
63. Morocco	3	88. Thailand	1
64. Netherlands	51	89. Trinidad & Tobago	2
65. New Zealand	11	90. Tunisia	2
66. Nicaragua	1	91. Turkey	7
67. Nigeria	11	92. Uganda	5
68. Norway	4	93. USSR	1
69. Pakistan	20	94. United States	1570
70. Panama	2	95. Uruguay	11
71. Papua & New Guinea	1	96. Venezuela	5
		97. Vietnam	1
		98. Yugoslavia	7
		99. Zambia	3

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Total: 3792



APPENDIX V

National Library of Canada, return to U.N.E.S.C.O.  
1970



The table on p. 3 does not include government publications. The National Library can supply totals of these publications but not a breakdown by subject.

Total Canadian government publications received in the National Library in 1970 were:

Federal government publications:	3499
Provincial government publications:	<u>3012</u>
	6511

These totals include all types of Canadian government publications regardless of size or content, including periodicals which are counted once per title per year.





## UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

## STATISTICS ON BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1970

1. This questionnaire is designed to collect statistics on book production in 1970. The information obtained will be published in the *Unesco Statistical Yearbook*, in the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook* and in other publications.
2. This questionnaire has been established according to the *Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals*, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its thirteenth session, 19 November 1964 in Paris. For the sake of international comparability, it is highly desirable that the definitions and classifications cited below be strictly followed, as far as possible, in completing the questionnaire.
3. The book production statistics referred to in the recommendation mentioned above should cover printed non-periodical publications which are published in a particular country and made available to the public, and, in general, are publications which should be included in the national bibliographies of the various countries, with the exception of the publications listed below:
  - (a) *Publications issued for advertising purposes*, provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge:
    - (i) Trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising;
    - (ii) Publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher.
  - (b) *Publications belonging to the following categories, when they are considered to be of a transitory character:*
    - (i) Time-tables, price lists, telephone directories, etc.;
    - (ii) Programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs, etc.;
    - (iii) Regulations and reports of business firms, company directives, circulars, etc.;
    - (iv) Calendars, almanacs, etc.
  - (c) *Publications belonging to the following categories in which the text is not the most important part:*
    - (i) Musical works (scores or music books), provided that the music is more important than the words;
    - (ii) Maps and charts, with the exception of atlases; for example, astronomical charts, hydrographic, geographical and wall maps, road maps, geological surveys in map form and topographical plans.
4. The following types of publication, inter alia, should be included in book production statistics:
  - (a) *Government publications*, i.e., publications issued by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;
  - (b) *School textbooks*, i.e., books prescribed for pupils receiving education at the first and second level as defined in the recommendation concerning the international standardization of educational statistics adopted by the General Conference on 3 December 1958;
  - (c) *University theses*;
  - (d) *Offprints*, i.e., reprints of a part of a book or a periodical already published, provided that they have a title and a separate pagination and that they constitute a distinct work;
  - (e) *Publications which form part of a series*, but which constitute separate bibliographical units;
  - (f) *Illustrated works:*
    - (i) Collections of prints, reproductions of works of art, drawings, etc., when such collections form complete, paginated volumes and when the illustrations are accompanied by an explanatory text, however short, referring to these works or to the artists themselves;
    - (ii) Albums, illustrated books and pamphlets written in the form of continuous narratives, with pictures illustrating certain episodes;
    - (iii) Albums and picture books for children.



5. In compiling these statistics, the following definitions should be used:

- (a) A publication is considered to be *non-periodical* if it is published at one time, or, at intervals, by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance;
  - (b) The term *printed* includes reproduction by any method of mechanical impression, whatever it may be;
  - (c) A publication is considered to be *published in a particular country* if the publisher has his registered office in the country where the statistics are compiled, the place of printing or place of circulation here being irrelevant. When a publication is issued by one or more publishers who have registered offices in two or more countries, it is considered as having been published in the country or countries where it is issued;
  - (d) A publication is considered as being *made available to the public* when it is obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge. Publications intended for a restricted readership, such as certain government publications, those of learned societies, political or professional organizations, etc., are also considered as being available to the public.
  - (e) A *book* is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public.
  - (f) A *pamphlet* is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public;
  - (g) A *first edition* is the first publication of an original or translated manuscript;
  - (h) A *re-edition* is a publication distinguished from previous editions by change made in the contents (revised edition) or layout (new edition);
  - (i) A *reprint* is unchanged in contents and layout, apart from correction of typographical errors in the previous edition. A reprint by any publisher other than the original publisher is regarded as a re-edition;
  - (j) A *translation* is a publication which reproduces a work in a language other than the original language;
  - (k) A *title* is a term used to designate a printed publication which forms a separate whole, whether issued in one or several volumes.
6. If the statistics which you have supplied in the tables do not correspond to the standards and definitions listed above in paragraphs 3 to 5, please indicate any differences and other facts which would have a bearing on the interpretation of your figures.

7. Please leave no blank. The following symbols should be used:

Data not available	...
Nil	-
Estimated figures	*

8. Name and address of organization completing the questionnaire:

National Library,  
395 Wellington St.,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0N4.

9. The questionnaire is forwarded to you in two copies. You are requested to enter on the questionnaire as much of the data as you are able to supply, and to return one copy before 1 June 1971 to the following address:

Office of Statistics, Unesco,  
Place de Fontenoy,  
Paris-7<sup>e</sup>, France.



**Table 1. STATISTICS ON BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1970**  
 Number of titles, classified by subject

Subject Groups	UDC Headings <sup>1</sup>	Total number of titles (first editions and re-editions) <sup>2</sup>			Number of titles of first editions only		
		Books	Pamphlets	Total	Books	Pamphlets	Total
1. Generalities	0	88	77	165	68	64	132
2. Philosophy, psychology	1	39	20	59	32	19	51
3. Religion, theology	2	137	96	233	116	88	204
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31	102	27	129	97	24	121
5. Political science, political economy	32-33	226	100	326	192	93	285
6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance	34, 351-354, 36	135	77	212	108	74	182
7. Military art and science	355-359	7	0	7	6	0	6
8. Education	37	192	92	284	159	87	246
9. Trade, communications, transport	38	18	11	29	17	11	28
10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore	39	12	3	15	12	3	15
11. Linguistics, philology	4	40	11	51	38	7	45
12. Mathematics	51	65	8	73	64	4	68
13. Natural sciences	52-59	83	22	105	75	22	97
14. Medical sciences, public health	61	57	41	98	47	36	83
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62, 66-69	64	95	159	51	78	129
16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing	63	27	26	53	26	25	51
17. Domestic science	64	37	24	61	36	18	54
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65	46	14	60	42	13	55
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television	70-78, 791-792	109	62	171	101	58	159
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports	790, 793-799	37	10	47	33	10	43
21. Literature	8	526	113	639	458	109	567
(a) History of literature and literary criticism		81	5	86	73	5	78
(b) Literary texts		445	108	553	385	104	489
22. Geography, travel	91	85	39	124	71	35	106
23. History, biography	92-99	302	55	357	261	54	315
<b>TOTAL</b>	0/99	<b>2434</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>3457</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>3042</b>
School textbooks and children's books already identified in the above-mentioned subject groups should also be counted separately in the two following additional groups:		<b>285</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>253</b>
(a) School textbooks		<b>207</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>161</b>
(b) Children's books		<b>78</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>92</b>

1. Universal Decimal Classification.

2. Reprints should not be counted in the number of titles, but only in the number of copies (see table 2).

The above table does not include government publications. See note on verso of p. 5.





\* The National Library of Canada is unable to supply information on the number of copies produced, sold or distributed.

Table 2. STATISTICS ON BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1970

Number of copies, classified by subject<sup>1</sup>

Subject Groups	UDC Headings <sup>2</sup>	Total number of copies <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)			Number of copies of first editions only (in thousands) <sup>4</sup>		
		Books	Pamphlets	Total	Books	Pamphlets	Total
1. Generalities	0						
2. Philosophy, psychology	1						
3. Religion, theology	2						
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31						
5. Political science, political economy	32-33						
6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance	34, 351-354, 36						
7. Military art and science	355-359						
8. Education	37						
9. Trade, communications, transport	38						
10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore	39 39						
11. Linguistics, philology	4						
12. Mathematics	51						
13. Natural sciences	52-59						
14. Medical sciences, public health	61						
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62, 66-69						
16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing	63						
17. Domestic science	64						
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65						
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television	70-78, 791-792						
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports	790, 793-799						
21. Literature	8						
(a) History of literature and literary criticism							
(b) Literary texts							
22. Geography, travel	91						
23. History, biography	92-99						
TOTAL	0/ 99						
School textbooks and children's books already identified in the above-mentioned subject groups should also be counted separately in the two following additional groups:							
(a) School textbooks							
(b) Children's books							

1. Countries not able to supply information on the number of copies produced may, as an interim measure, supply information on number of copies sold or otherwise distributed.

2. Universal Decimal Classification.

3. Namely number of copies of first editions, re-editions and reprints (Reprints should be counted in the number of copies but not in the number of titles).

4. Including reprints of first editions.



Table 3. STATISTICS ON BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1970:  
Number of titles and copies, classified by language of publication

[illegible]

1. This table covers all the publications. The total number of titles as well as the total number of copies should then necessarily be the same as those totals shown in tables 1 and 2.
2. Bilingual or multilingual works should form a separate group, namely: "works in two or more languages".
3. Reprints should not be counted in the number of titles, but only in the number of copies.



**Table 4. STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS IN 1970<sup>1</sup>**  
 Number of titles and copies, classified by subject and educational level

Subject groups	UDC Headings <sup>2</sup>	Number of titles of textbooks designed for education			Number of copies of textbooks designed for education (in thousands)		
		at first level	at second level	Total	at first level	at second level	Total
1. Generalities	0	-	-	-			
2. Philosophy, psychology	1	-	-	-			
3. Religion, theology	2	2	1	3			
4. Sociology, statistics	30-31	-	1	1			
5. Political science, political economy	32-33	-	-	-			
6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance	34, 351-354, 36	-	-	-			
7. Military art and science	355-359	-	-	-			
8. Education	37	35	61	96			
9. Trade, communications, transport	38	-	-	-			
10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore	39	-	-	-			
11. Linguistics, philology	4	-	2	2			
12. Mathematics	51	17	24	41			
13. Natural sciences	52-59	11	10	21			
14. Medical sciences, public health	61	-	3	3			
15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts	62, 66-69	2	3	5			
16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing	63	-	1	1			
17. Domestic science	64	1	1	2			
18. Commercial and business management techniques, communications, transport	65	-	2	2			
19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television	70-78, 791-792	2	3	5			
20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports	790, 793-799	-	-	-			
21. Literature	8	9	10	19			
(a) History of literature and literary criticism		5	5	10			
(b) Literary texts		4	5	9			
22. Geography, travel	91	3	2	5			
23. History, biography	92-99	3	-	3			
<b>TOTAL</b>	0/99	85	124	209			

1. The total number of titles should be identical to the total shown on Table 1 for the category "school textbooks", and the total number of copies should correspond to the total shown on Table 2 for this same category (Tables 1 and 2, "a) School textbooks", column 5).

2. Universal Decimal Classification.





## APPENDIX VI

American Publishers listed in the Literary  
Market Place not Represented in Canada



APPENDIX VI

American Publishers listed in the Literary Market Place  
not Represented in Canada

ABC-CLIO, Inc.

AMS Press, Inc.

Abbey Press

Ace Publishing Corp.

Acropolis Books

Aero Publishing

Africana Publishing Corp.

Aldine Publishing Company

Alec R. Allenson, Inc.

Allied Publications Inc.

American Assn. for Health, Physical Education & Recreation

American Assn. for the Advancement of Science

American Bar Foundation

American Chemical Society

American Council on Education

American Data Processing, Inc.

American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers

The American Law Institute

American Library Association

American Map. Co.



American Mathematical Society  
American Personnel & Guidance Assn.  
American Philosophical Society  
American Photographic Book Publishing Co., Inc.  
American Research Council  
American Scholar Publications, Inc.  
American Society for Metals  
American Society for Testing & Materials  
American Sunday-School Union  
AMSCO School Publications  
The W. H. Anderson Co.  
Annual Reviews, Inc.  
Anthroposophic Press, Inc.  
Argonaut, Inc., Publishers  
Argosy-Antiquarian, Ltd.  
Arkham House  
Arno Press, Inc. (Paperbacks only are represented)  
Asia Publishing House  
Astor-Honor, Inc.  
Atherton Press, Inc.  
Augsbury Publishing House  
J. J. Augustin, Inc. - Publisher  
AVI Publishing Co.  
BNA Books  
Baha'i Publishing Trust  
Baker's Plays  
Bancroft-Whitney Co.



Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Co.

Barre Publishers

Bartell Media Corp.

William L. Bauhan, Inc.

The Bedminster Press Inc.

Bellman Publishing Co.

Belmont Books

The Benjamin Company, Inc.

W. A. Benjamin, Inc.

W. S. Benson & Co.

Robert Bentley, Inc.

Bergman Publishers

Bethany Fellowship, Inc.

Biblo & Tannen Booksellers & Publishers, Inc.

Binfords & Mort

Walter J. Black, Inc.

John F. Blair, Publisher

Benjamin Blom, Inc.

Clark Boardman Co., Ltd.

Bobley Publishing

Books for Libraries, Inc.

Thomas Bouregy & Co., Inc.

Branden Press, Inc.

Brandon House

Charles T. Branford Co.

Broadman Press

The Bro-Dart Foundation

Brown University Press





Bunting & Lyon, Inc.  
Cadillac Publishing Co., Inc.  
Callaghan & Company  
Carrollton Press, Inc.  
Catechetical Guild  
The Catholic University of America Press  
Century House, Inc.  
Chanticleer Press, Inc.  
Chelsea House Publishers  
Child Study Assoc. of America  
Christian Science Publishing Society  
City Lights Books, Inc.  
Arthur H. Clark Co.  
Cliffs Notes, Inc.  
Cobble Hill Press, Inc.  
Collectors Editions Limited  
College & University Press  
College Entrance Examination Board  
Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.  
Columbia Children's Book & Record Library  
Commerce Clearing House, Inc.  
Concordia Publishing House  
Congressional Quarterly, Inc.  
Consolidated Book Publishers  
Consumers Union of U.S., Inc.  
Corinth Books  
Corinthian Editions, Inc.



Cornell University Press

R. D. Cortina Co., Inc.

Council of Foreign Relations, Inc.

Country Beautiful Foundation, Inc.

The George F. Cram Co., Inc.

Crescendo Publishers

Curtis Books, Inc.

Custombook, Inc.

The Stuart L. Daniels Co., Inc.

Dartmouth Publications

The Dartnell Corp.

Daughters of St. Paul

Dawson's Book Shop

John de Graff, Inc.

Dell Publishing Co., Inc. (only paperbacks represented)

Dembar Educational Research Services, Inc.

T. S. Denison & Co., Inc.

Dennis & Co.

Desclee Co., Inc.

Diablo Press

Dillon Press

Dimension Books, Inc.

Diplomatic Press, Inc.

Divine Word Publications

Dow Jones & Co., Inc.

Dow Jones-Irwin, Inc.

Howard A. Doyle Publishing Co.



The Dramatic Publishing Co.  
Dramatists Play Service, Inc.  
Dufour Editions, Inc.  
Dujarie Press  
Duquesne University Press  
Philip C. Duschnes  
The Eakins Press  
East-West Center Press  
The Economy Company  
Editorial Services Company  
Educational Methods, Inc.  
Educational Services  
Educators Publishing Service, Inc.  
Equity Publishing Corp.  
Fairchild Publications, Inc.  
F. W. Faxon Co., Inc.  
Howard Fertig, Inc. Publisher  
Fides Publishers, Inc.  
Foreign Policy Corp.  
The Foundation Press, Inc.  
Fountainhead Publishers, Inc.  
Franciscan Herald Press  
Franciscan Publishers  
Franklin Book Program, Inc.  
Burt Franklin  
Franklin Publishing Co.  
Fraser Publishing Co.





W. H. Freeman & Co. Publishers  
Freeman, Cooper & Co.  
French & European Publications, Inc.  
Samuel French, Inc.  
Friendship Press  
Arthur Frommer, Inc.  
The Frontier Press Co.  
Gache Publishing Co., Inc.  
Gale Research Co.  
Garrett Press, Inc.  
Genealogical Publishing Co.  
Geological Society of America  
The K. S. Giniger Co., Inc.  
Peter Glenn Publications  
Golden West Books  
Gordon & Breach, Science Publishers, Inc.  
Great Outdoors  
Greenleaf Classics, Inc.  
Greenwood Press, Inc.  
Greystone Corp.  
G. K. Hall & Co.  
Harlo Press  
Harris-Wolfe & Co. Publishers  
The Harrison Co.  
Harvard Business School, Division of Research  
Harkell House Publishers, Ltd.  
Herald House  
Herald Press  
B. Herder Book Co.



Highlights for Children, Inc.  
Hobbs, Dorman & Co., Inc.  
Hobby House Press  
Holden-Day Inc.  
Holy Cross Press  
The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution & Peace  
Hopkinson & Blake, Inc.  
Horn Book, Inc.  
Howell-North Books  
Humanities Press, Inc.  
Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery  
Institute of Early American History & Culture  
Intercontinental Medical Book Corp.  
Intercontinental Book Corp.  
The Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc.  
Iowa State University Press  
Japan Publications Trading Co., (U.S.A.) Inc.  
John Knox Press  
The Johns Hopkins Press  
Johnson Publishing Co. - Book Division  
Marshall Jones Co.  
Julian Press, Inc.  
Augustus M. Kelley Publishers  
Kennikat Press, Inc.  
Kent State University Press  
Kodanska International/U.S.A.  
Kraus Reprint Corp.



La Siesta Press  
M. W. Lads Publishing Co.  
Lancer Books, Inc.  
Las Americas Publishing Co.  
Lawrence Publishing Co.  
Seymour Lawrence, Inc.  
The Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Co.  
Litton Educational Publishing, Inc.  
Livingston Publishing Co.  
Lockwood Publishing Co., Inc.  
Louisiana State University Press  
MDI Publications  
McCutchan Publishing Corp.  
McNally & Loftin Publishers  
The George Macy Companies, Inc.  
Mansell Information/Publishing, Ltd.  
Markham Publishing Co.  
Marquette University Press  
The A. N. Marquis Co., Inc.  
Maryknoll Publications  
Charles E. Merrill Publishing  
Merry Thoughts, Inc.  
The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Michigan State University Press  
Minerva Books, Ltd.  
Morehouse-Barlow Co., Inc.  
Morgan & Morgan, Inc.  
Multimedia/Biograf



National Academy of Sciences - National Academy of Engineering - National  
Research Council

National Council of Teachers of English

National Education Assoc.

National Geographic Society

National Industrial Conference Board

National Learning Corp.

National Publishing Co.

National Textbook Co.

National Union of Christian Schools

Naylor Co.

Northern Illinois University Press

Northwestern University Press

Nourse Publishing Co., Inc.

Noyes Development Corp.

Oak Publications, Inc.

Oceana Publications, Inc.

October House

Ohio University Press

The Olympia Press, Inc.

Open Court Publishing Co.

Oregon State University Press

Oxford Book Co., Inc.

Pacific Books, Publishers

Pacific Press Publishing Association

Pacifica House, Inc., Publishers

Pan Am Publications

Parallax Publishing Co., Inc.

Peacock Press

F. A. Peacock, Publishers Inc.





Pelican Publishing House  
Penguin Books, Inc.  
The Pennsylvania State University Press  
Pequot Press Inc.  
Pilot Books  
Playboy Press  
The Plough Publishing House  
Popular Library, Inc.  
Popular Mechanics Press  
Potomac Books, Inc.  
Prayer Book Press, Inc.  
Prindle, Weber & Schmidt, Inc.  
The Priority Press  
Pruett Press, Inc.  
Public Administration Service  
Public Affairs Press  
Purdue University Studies  
Raven Press  
Readers Digest Assoc. (U.S.A.)  
Review & Herald Publishing Assoc.  
The Ridge Press, Inc.  
The Rio Grande Press, Inc.  
The Rockefeller University Press  
Rodale Books, Inc.  
Fred B. Rothman & Co.  
Roy Publishers, Inc.  
Sage Publications, Inc.



St. Anthony Guild Press  
St. John's University Press  
St. Norbert Abbey Press  
Porter Sargent, Publisher  
Schenkman Publishing Co., Inc.  
Scholars' Facsimiles & Reprints  
Abner Schram  
Science & Mechanics Publishing Co.  
Science Associates/International, Inc.  
Service Center for Teachers of History  
Sherbourne Press  
The Shoe String Press, Inc.  
Shorewood Publishers, Inc.  
George Shumway, Publisher  
Sierra Club Books  
Silvermine Publishers Inc.  
Small Publishers' Co.  
The Allen Smith Co.  
Peter Smith  
Soccer Associates  
Something Else Press  
Southern Methodist University Press  
Robert Speller & Sons, Publishers, Inc.  
Sporting News Co.  
Standard Publishing Co.  
Standard Reference Library, Inc.  
Stanford University Press  
State University of New York Press



Lyle Stuart, Inc.  
H. S. Stuttman Co., Inc.  
Summy-Birchard Co.  
The Swallow Press, Inc.  
Swedenborg Foundation  
R. B. Sweet Co., Inc.  
Systems for Education  
TAB Books  
J. P. Tarcher, Inc.  
Teachers College Press  
Teachers Practical Press, Inc.  
Templegate Publishers  
Texian Press  
Theosophical Publishing House  
Thomas Law Book Co.  
The Times Mirror Co.  
Tinnon-Brown, Inc.  
Tower Publications, Inc.  
Trans-Anglo Books  
Transatlantic Arts, Inc.  
Tri-Ocean Books  
Tupper & Love, Inc.  
The Twentieth Century Fund  
Unibook, Inc.  
Unicorn Press, Inc.  
United Church Press  
United Educators Inc.  
U. S. Naval Institute  
Universal Publishing & Distributing Corp.





University College Tutors, Inc.  
University of Arizona Press  
University of California Press  
University of Chicago Press  
University of Colorado Press  
University of Florida Press  
University of Georgia Press  
University of Hawaii Press  
University of Illinois Press  
University of Miami Press  
University of Missouri Press  
University of New Mexico Press  
University of North Carolina Press  
University of Pittsburgh Press  
University of Southern Carolina Press  
University of Tennessee Press  
University of Texas Press  
University of Utah Press  
University of Washington Press  
University Park Press  
The University Press of Kansas  
The University Press of Kentucky  
The University Press of Virginia  
The University Press of Washington D. C.  
The University Publishing Co.  
University Society, Inc.  
Vanderbilt University Press



Vedanta Press

Viewpoint Books

Wadsworth Publishing Co. Inc.

Wake-Brook House

Warp Publishing Co.

Washington National Press, Inc.

We, Inc.

John Weatherhill, Inc.

Wesleyan University Press

West Publishing Co.

Westerlore Press

Weybright & Talley, Inc.

Whitmore Publishing Co.

Whitney Library of Design

H. W. Wilson Co.

Windmill Books, Inc.

Sm. H. Wise & Co., Inc.

George Wittenborn, Inc.

Word, Inc.

Workman Publishing Co., Inc.

Writer's Digest

Xerox Education Division



APPENDIX VII

Scarborough and Erindale Colleges in-print English  
language titles acquired.



Scarborough and Erindale Colleges

In-print English Language Titles Acquired between 1st July 1970 and 31st January 1971.

All these titles were from publishers represented by local agents

Telephone calls to agents to establish if book was available in stock	3,155
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Of these it was reported that either, no Canadian Rights or not in stock	1,800
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Leaving those that were ordered from agents	1,355
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In other words a failure rate of approximately 58 per cent.





APPENDIX VIIla

Publishers appearing in Canadian Books in Print...1970



APPENDIX VIII<sub>a</sub>

Entries in: Canadian Books in Print...1970, edited by Harold Bohne.  
Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1970

<u>Number of Titles</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Agent</u> <u>Quill</u> <u>&amp; Quire</u>	<u>CBPC</u>
992	U of T Press		x
656	MacMillan	x	x
576	McClelland & Stewart	x	x
522	Information Canada	x	
422	Coles Publishing	x	
410	Ryerson	x	
410	Fides		
389	Gage	x	x
324	Edit. Beauchemin		
309	Laval Univ. Press		
309	McGraw-Hill	x	x
283	Clarke Irwin	x	x
279	Copp Clark	x	
275	Edit. Jour		
267	Longmans	x	x
265	Ed. Homme		
253	Forum		
250	Ed. Paulines		
245	Centre de Psychologie et de Ped.		
218	Dent	x	x
216	Ed. Lidec		
194	Ed. Bellarmin		
187	Holt Rinehart (Toronto)	x	x
170	Cercle de Livre de France		
162	Nelson, Thomas	x	x
160	Univ. Ottawa Press		
133	Univ. Montreal Press		
131	Oxford University Press	x	x
119	Ontario Queen's Printer		
119	Edit. H.M.H.		
113	Edit. Renouveau Pedagogique		
105	Ginn	x	x
87	Brunswick Pr.		
86	Pitman	x	x
83	Edit. Lemeac		



<u>Number of Titles</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Agent</u> Quill & Quire	CBPC
83	Canadian Welfare Council		
82	Correspondance, Service des Cours par		
74	McGill-Queen's Univ. Press	x	x
73	Book Society of Canada	x	x
71	Centre Educatif et Culturel	x	
70	Doubleday	x	x
68	Levrier, Edit. de		
65	Carswell	x	
63	C.C.H. (Canadian) Ltd.		
61	Little, Brown	x	x (M&S)
58	Ed. Phare		
57	Canadian Tax Fdn.		
56	Reader's Digest		
55	Canadiana House		
55	C.B.C.		
55	Bellhaven	x	x
53	O.I.S.E.		
53	C.L.A. (Ottawa)		
52	Random House	x	x
52	Lib. Garneau		
52	Holt, Rinehart (Quebec)		
50	Burns & MacEachern	x	x
50	Belisle Editeur		
49	Mitchell Press		
47	Lib. Generale Canadienne		
46	Peter Martin	x	x
46	Ed. Pedagogia		
46	DeBoo		
45	Prentice Hall	x	x
45	Harvest House	x	x
45	Cdn. Inst. of Chartered Acc'ts		
44	Royal Ontario Museum		
43	Collins, Wm.	x	x
42	Hurtig	x	
41	Canada Law Book Co.	x	
40	Pontifical Institute of Medieval Stud.		
39	Methuen	x	x
39	Editeur Officiel de Quebec		
38	Wilson et Lafleur		
38	Granger Freres, Librairie		



<u>Number of Titles</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Agent</u> Quill & Quire	CBPC
38	Fiddlehead Press		
37	General Pub.	x	x
37	Edi. Parti Pris.		
35	Radio-Canada		
35	U.B.C. Publications Centre		
35	C.H.A. Can. Historical Assoc.		
34	Education des Adultes, Inst. Can.d'		
34	Edit. Pelican		
34	Anansi, House of		
33	Queen's Industrial Rel'ns Center		
33	Gray's Publishing		x
32	Arctic Institute of North Amer.		
31	Lib. Deom		
31	Campagna, Frere Dominique, S.C.		
31	Canadian-American Committee (Private Planning Assoc.)		
30	Quintal Associés		
30	Hexagone, Edit. de l'		
29	H.E.C. Presses des Hautes Etudes Commerc.		
28	Renouf	x	
28	Sainte-Anne, Lib. de la Bonne		
28	Greywood Publ. Co.		
28	Edit. Jeunesse		
27	Etudes Medievales, Inst. de		
27	Arc, Edit. de l'		
27	Can. Economic Policy Committee (Private Plan. Assoc.)		
26	Editions F.I.C.		
26	Rayonnement, Edit. du		
25	Museum Restoration Service (Ottawa)		
25	Prairie Books		
25	Editions F.M.		
25	Dodd, Mead	x	x (MRC)
25	Delta Canada		
25	Canadian Nurses Assoc.		
24	New Press		
24	MacLean-Hunter		
24	Prairie Bible Inst.		
23	Talonbooks		
23	Frontier Publ. Ltd.		





<u>Number of Titles</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Agent</u> <u>Quill</u> <u>&amp; Quire</u>	<u>CBPC</u>
23	Addison Wesley	x	x
22	Inst. Recherches Psychologiques		
21	Weed Flower Pr.		
20	Union Catholique des Cultivateurs		
20	Bourinot, Arthur		
20	A.T.A. Alberta Teacher's Assoc.		
19	Univ. Quebec Pr.		
19	Stone & Cox		
19	Edit. Ecole Active		
19	Pontbriand, B.		
19	Communications Sociales		
19	Can. Education Assoc.		
18	Oberon Press		
18	Kabalarian Fraternal Assoc.		
18	Oratoire St-Joseph		
18	Institute of Applied Art Ltd.		
18	Coach House Press		
18	Canadian Council of Churches		
18	Assoc. of Univ. & Coll. of Can.		
17	Toronto Public Libraries		
17	Musson Book Co.	x	
17	Queenswood House	x	x
17	Pathway Pub. Corp		
17	Collier-MacMillan	x	x
17	Queen's Printer, B.C.		
17	C.E.T.A. Ltd.		
17	Boy Scouts of Canada		
17	Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada		
16	Orphee		
15	Tantalus		
15	Van Nostrand	x	x
15	Simon & Schuster	x	
15	Edit. Action Nationale		
15	Smithers & Bonellie	x	
14	Esterel Editions		
14	Ryerson and MacMillan		
14	Progress Bks	x	
14	Can. Inst. of Int'l Affairs		
14	Bureau of Municipal Research		
13	United Church		



<u>Number of Titles</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Agent</u> <u>Quill</u> <u>&amp; Quire</u>	<u>CBPC</u>
13	McNichol, Vera L.		
13	Palm Publishers Press	x	x
13	Pagurian Pr.		
13	Page Edit. a la		
13	Montfortaines, Editions		
13	Saint John Ambulance		
13	Iris, Edit. de l'		
13	Trains & Trolleys		
13	Can. Counc. of Resource Ministers		
12	Trident Pr.		
12	Allen, Thomas	x	x
12	Y.M.C.A.		
12	New Brunswick Museum		
12	McGill Industrial Rel's Center		
12	Lloyd Publ. of Can.		
12	Esperanto Press		
12	Anthropology, Can. Research Center for		
12	Clock House Publ'ns		
12	Can. Council on Urban & Regional Res.		
11	Toronto Univ. Bookstores		
11	Ukrainian Free Acad. of Sc.		
11	New American Library of Canada	x	
11	Life Underwriters Assoc. of Can.		
11	Smelter of Can.	x	
11	Girl Guides of Can.		
11	Quebecoise, Editions La		
11	Libres, Les Presses		
11	Cultural & Educational Prod'ns		
10	Vanier Inst.		
10	World University Library		
10	Northwest Print & Lithography Ltd.		
10	Casalini, Mario		
10	Freeman Publ. Co.		
10	Foyers Notre-Dame, Editions		
10	Ferland, Editions		
10	Canadian Mental Health Assoc.		
10	Can. Assoc. for Health Phys. Educ. & Research		
10	Alberta Soc. of Pet. Geol.		
10	Anglican Church of Can.		
9	McLeod, George	x	x



Number of Titles

Publisher

Agent CBPC  
Quill  
& Quire

9	Mika Studio
9	Ontario Lands and Forests, Dept. of
9	Ganest, Editions
9	Nocturne, Editions
9	Lys, Edit. du
9	Boreal Express
9	D'Aigle, Editions
9	Sono Nis Press
9	Crest Publ. Co.
9	Can. Inst. of Mining & Met.
9	Chateau Bks.
9	Can. Assoc. for Mentally Retarded
9	Acadia Univ. Institute
8	Union Missionnaire du Clerge Edit. de
8	U.M.P. Univ. of Manitoba Pr.
8	Can. Council for Int'l Co-Op'n
8	Social Planning Council of Metro To.
8	Hades (Micky) Enterprises
8	Ladysmith Pr.
8	Glad Tidings Temple
8	Geol. Assoc. of Can.
8	Queen's Printer, Saskatchewan
8	Axe, Edit. de l'
8	Dent and MacMillan
8	Novalis
8	Canadian Film Inst.
8	Centrale des Bibliothèques
8	Boreal Institute, U of Alta.
8	Baxter Pub. Co.
7	Welch, G.R. Co.
7	Very Stone House
7	Northern Miner Press
7	National Business Publ.
7	Tundra Books
7	Klanak Press
7	Univ. of Saskatchewan
7	Sans le Sou, Edit.
7	Parker, Sidney M.
7	Pitt Pub. Co.
7	Franciscaines, Edit.

x



<u>Number of Titles</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Agent</u> <u>Quill</u> <u>&amp; Quire</u>	CBPC
7	Richelieu, Edit. du		
7	Cosmos, Edit.		
7	Slovenski, Jesuiti		
7	Canadian Good Roads Assoc.		
7	Soc. Historique de Quebec		
7	Edit. des Soeurs de l'Assomption		
7	Tribune Press		
6	Western Ont. Univ. of, Sch. of Bus. Admin.		
6	Nelson, Foster & Scott	x	x
6	New Review Books		
6	Mount Allison Univ. Bkstore		
6	Lancelot Pr.		
6	Queen's Printer, Alberta		
6	Murdoch McLeod		
6	Cordee, Edit. La.		
6	Peguis Publ.		
6	Glenbow - Alberta Inst.		
6	Cadre - Centre d'Animation de Devt. et Recherche		
6	Emmanuel, Edit.		
6	Pannonia Books	x	
6	Julienne, Edit.		
6	Sports-Loisirs, Edit.		
6	Dixon, Langford		
6	Ukrainian Echo Publ. Co.		
6	Canadian Hospital Assoc.		
6	Blue Jay Bk. Shop, Sask. Natural Hist. Soc.		
6	A.U.P.E.L.F. (U of Montreal)		
6	Abbey Dawn Pr.		
5	Natura, Edit.		
5	Banting, (Rev.) Meredith		
5	Swan	x	
5	James Lewis & Samuel		
5	Who's Who Canadian Publ.		
5	Heinrich Heine Press		
5	Griffin House	x	x
5	Pergamon of Can.	x	
5	Fregate Edit. La		
5	Petheric Press		
5	Ive, Edit.		
5	Bien Public.		

There are a further 313 publishers who have from 1 to 5 titles who have not been listed.





## APPENDIX VIIIb

Members of the Canadian Book Publishers' Council who  
have no entries in: Canadian Books in Print...1970.



Members of the Canadian Book Publishers' Council who have no entries in:  
CANADIAN BOOKS IN PRINT...1970.

Abelard-Schuman Canada Ltd. (Willowdale)  
Encyclopaedia Britannica Publications Ltd. (Toronto)  
Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd. (Don Mills)  
GLC Educational Materials & Services Ltd. (Agincourt)  
D. C. Heath, Canada Ltd. (Toronto)  
Saunders of Toronto Ltd. (Don Mills)  
Scholastic-Tab Publications Ltd. (Richmond Hill)  
Science Research Associates (Canada) Ltd. (Don Mills)  
John Wiley & Sons Canada Ltd. (Rexdale, Ont.)

There are 45 members and 9 of them have no entries in Canadian Books in Print...1970. (i.e. 20 per cent)



APPENDIX VIIIC

Agents who have no entries in: Canadian Books in  
Print...1970.



26. J. B. Lippincott Co. of Canada Ltd.
27. Samuel Lowe Co. of Canada Ltd.
28. McAlinsh & Co. Ltd.
29. McLean Merchandise Sales
30. Chas. J. Musson Ltd.
31. Moyer Division, Vilas Industries Ltd.
32. Paperback Library
33. Pendragon House Ltd.
34. Pyramid Books of Canada
35. Saunders of Toronto Ltd.
36. W. B. Saunders Co. Canada Ltd.
37. Scholastic Tab Publications
38. Science Research Associates
39. Scripture Press Foundation of Canada
40. Franklin Watts Books
41. Whitman Publishing-Golden Press of Canada Ltd.
42. John Wiley & Sons, Canada Ltd.





Agents who have no entries in: CANADIAN BOOKS IN PRINT...1970.

1. Abelard-Schuman Canada Ltd.
2. Avon Books
3. Ballantine Books of Canada Ltd.
4. Bantam Books of Canada Ltd.
5. Book Center Inc.
6. Burke Publishing (Canada) Ltd.
7. Canterbury House
8. David C. Cook Publishing (Canada) Ltd.
9. Crescent Publications
10. Dell International
11. Delmar Publishers (Canada) Ltd.
12. Encyclopaedia Britannica Publications Ltd.
13. Fawcett Publications Inc.
14. Fideler Representatives & Consultants
15. Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd.
16. Hamlyn Publishing Group (Canada) Ltd.
17. D. C. Heath Canada Ltd.
18. Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.
19. Harlequin Enterprises Ltd.
20. Home Evangel Books Ltd.
21. Jack Hood School Supplies Co. Ltd.
22. Initial Teaching Publishing Co. (Canada) Ltd.
23. Intext Publishing Division
24. Inter-Varsity Books
25. Irwin-Dorsey Ltd.



APPENDIX IX

Discounts given by agents to a university  
library



Discounts Allowed to a University Library by Agents

Discounts as a percentage										Service/and or Post. chg.	Notes
Agent	0	10	15	20	25	30	33-33 1/3	35-37	40		
1				Educ.	Trade					Post	Ord. must be over \$10.00
2				x						Post	
3					x					Post	Ord. must be over \$5.00
4				Text				Trade		Post	
5				x						Post	
6						x				Post	
7				x		Stand. Ord.				Post	
8				Educ				Trade			
9				x						Win. post & handling	
10					x						
11				x						Post	
12		Series		x						Post	
13				x						Post	certain series
14		x									
15				x						Post	
16		x								S/C & Post	
17				x							



Discounts as a percentage										Notes
Agent	0	10	15	20	25	30	33-33 1/3	35-37	40	
18		x							Post	
19		Technical Books		x					S/C & Post	
20				Educ				Trade		
21				Text & Trd. under \$50.00				Trade order over \$50.00	Post	
22				Text				Trade		
23	Lib. Edg.			Educ			Trade		S/C if Inv. under \$10.	
24		x							Post	
25		x								
26				x					Post	
27		Texts					x		Post	
28	x			Texts					Post	
29				Educ. & Ref. Bks.			Trade		Post	
30				Educ				Trade	Post	
31				x					S/C & Post if under \$8 /	over-Post
32	Work Bks.			x					S/C	
33		Texts Trade		Stand. Ord.						
34	Certain pubs.			loose-leaf			Bound Vol.		Post	
35				x					Post	
36	Certain pubs.						x			





[illegible]



Discounts as a percentage										Notes
Agent	0	10	15	20	25	30	33-33 1/3	35-37	40	
55				x					Post	
56				Educ		handbooks		Trade	S/C	
57		x		Own Pubs					Post	Ord. must be over \$5.00
58				Trade						all else varies
59				x					Stand. Ord.	

These are discounts available on single copies of hard bound books.

Re: Postage - In many cases, agents in Toronto have the books delivered and only a Service charge would be made. The Postage indicated may therefore be only occasional. It is generally defined as Postage and handling.



## RESUME

This brief is designed to provide the Royal Commission on Publishing with a picture of the world wide book needs of a large university library and its dependence upon direct access to this world market. It identifies in some detail the kinds of material bought and the sources used. It also shows that while local agents are used to a large extent to supply a part of our needs, but that they are in fact quite incapable of filling all our needs even for in-print English language books.

Information is given also about the nature of photocopying done in our library. It gives us no grounds to think that our practises fall outside a reasonable definition of fair dealing, or that they are harmful in any way to the authors or publishers of the material which is copied.

While we have great concern for the healthy survival of Canadian publishing we do not believe it can be saved by an indiscriminate subsidy through an inefficient agency system which is largely not interested in Canadian publishing. We think that more selective and direct measures are required, as our recommendations suggest.

### Recommendations:-

- (i) That nothing should be done which would in any way interfere with libraries' direct access to the world's book markets.



- (ii) That the Commission should not recommend any measures that would attempt to establish subsidies for publishers and/or agents at the expense of libraries.
- (iii) That continuing studies be made of the book industry in Canada and that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics be fully involved. It is clear that insufficient hard information is available concerning the book publishing and distributing industry in Canada.
- (iv) Statements have been made both before this Commission and elsewhere that some firms are inefficiently run and badly managed. We feel it would be helpful if training courses and apprenticeships were made available to the people involved; and if a group of consultants were made permanently available, at costs that could be borne by small publishers, in such fields as finance, accounting, management, inventory control, merchandising, and editorial work, it would be to the advantage of the industry.
- (v) That for authors, more and better grants be made available on the basis of promise or proven merit, either through existing agencies or if necessary by the creation of a new body.
- (vi) That more financial aid on appropriate terms be made available to publishers for specific books or projects.
- (vii) That what is typically an undercapitalized and by nature a marginally profitable industry be enabled to survive by the provision of a permanent stand-by development fund to





make loans at terms that it is economically feasible for publishers of Canadian books to accept.

- (viii) That Canadian publishers be encouraged to export Canadian books, rather than rights.
- (ix) That a permanent development council be established to oversee and if necessary directly administer the programmes outlined above and those likely to develop in the future.







